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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/519,406

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Lea Di Cioccio

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ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER

RODGERS, COLLEEN E

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2813

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

08/06/2008

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/519,406	Applicant(s) DI CIOCCIO ET AL.	
	Examiner Colleen E. Rodgers	Art Unit 2813	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 June 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 9-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 9-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 3 June 2008 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 9-12 and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Goesle et al** (USPN 6,150,239) in view of **Usenko** (USPN 6,995,075).

Regarding claim 16, **Goesle et al** disclose a method for transferring an electrically active film of a given thickness from an initial substrate to a target substrate, including an ion implantation step through an implanted face of the initial substrate to create a buried, embrittled film at a determined depth in relation to the implanted face of the initial substrate, a thin film thus being delimited between the implanted face and the buried film, the method comprising the following successive steps:

- determining a profile of acceptor defects that will be created by the implantation step in the thin film from the implanted face towards the buried film, said profile allowing to obtain said electrically active thin film of a given thickness wherein a number of acceptor defects is compatible with predetermined electrical properties of the thin film [see col. 4, lines 40-50];

- carrying on said implantation step [see col. 4, lines 24-29 and lines 56-59];

- fastening the implanted face of the initial substrate with a face of the target substrate [see col. 5, lines 12-14];

- separating the thin film from a remainder of the initial substrate at a level of the buried film [see col. 5, lines 15-25].

Goesele et al do not disclose a step of thinning down the thin film transferred on the target substrate. **Usenko** discloses a method of forming a thin film **111** on a target substrate **107** by delamination of a layer **111** from an initial substrate **101** [see Fig. 1]. Furthermore, **Usenko** discloses thinning the layer **111** [see col. 1, lines 58-61]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to thin the layer because **Usenko** teaches that it removes the worst quality part of the layer [see col. 2, lines 44-49].

Furthermore, while **Goesele et al** do not use the same verbiage regarding the determination of the acceptor defects, in order that the number of acceptor defects is compatible with desired electrical properties of the thin film, this constitutes routine optimization of process parameters to achieve a result. Generally, differences in concentration or temperature will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature is critical. “Where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation.” See *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

Regarding claim 9, the prior art of **Goesele et al** and **Usenko** disclose the method according to claim 16. Furthermore, **Goesele et al** disclose wherein the ion implantation includes implanting ions chosen from among the following species: hydrogen and rare gases [see col. 6, lines 29-33].

Regarding claim 10, the prior art of **Goesele et al** and **Usenko** disclose the method according to claim 16. Furthermore, **Goesele et al** disclose wherein the fastening includes direct wafer bonding, which comprises molecular adhesion [see col. 5, lines 12-14].

Regarding claim 11, the prior art of **Goesele et al** and **Usenko** disclose the method according to claim 16. Furthermore, **Goesele et al** disclose a step of healing annealing of the implantation defects on the thin film [see col. 5, lines 15-17].

Regarding claim 12, the prior art of **Goesele et al** and **Usenko** disclose the method according to claim 11. Furthermore, **Goesele et al** disclose wherein the healing annealing is carried out before the separating the thin film from a remainder of the initial substrate, which is carried out before the healing annealing step of **Usenko** [see **Goesele et al**, col. 5, lines 15-25; see also **Usenko**, col. 2, lines 44-49].

Regarding claim 14, the prior art of **Goesele et al** and **Usenko** disclose the method according to claim 16. Furthermore, **Goesele et al** disclose wherein application of the method according to claim 16 to obtain a thin film of SiC or diamond [see col. 3, line 66 to col. 4, line 2].

Regarding claim 15, the prior art of **Goesele et al** and **Usenko** disclose the method according to claim 14. Neither **Goesele et al** nor **Usenko** disclose wherein the thickness of the SiC film is less than or equal to $0.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ nor wherein the concentration of defects is less than 9×10^{20} atoms/cm³. However, these claims are *prima facie* obvious without a showing that the claimed ranges achieve unexpected results relative to the prior art range. *In re Woodruff*, 16 USPQ2d 1935, 1937 (Fed. Cir. 1990). See also *In re Hnang*, 40 USPQ2d 1685, 1688 (Fed. Cir. 1996) (claimed ranges of a

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result effective variable, which do not overlap the prior art ranges, are unpatentable unless they produce a new and unexpected result which is different in kind and not merely in degree from the results of the prior art). See also *In re Boesch*, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA) (discovery of optimum value of result effective variable in known process is ordinarily within skill of art) and *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955) (selection of optimum ranges within prior art in general conditions is obvious). In this case, there exists no evidence of record that the thickness of the SiC film or the concentration of defects provides unexpected results in the thin film produced. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to optimize the thickness of the SiC and the concentration of defects to provide for device performance and processing limitations.

4. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Goesele et al** (USPN 6,150,239) in view of **Usenko** (USPN 6,995,075) as applied to claims 8-12, 14 and 15 above, and further in view of **Maleville et al** (USPN 6,403,450). The prior art of **Goesele et al** and **Usenko** disclose the method according to claim 16. Neither **Goesele et al** nor **Usenko** disclose wherein the healing annealing is carried out after the thinning down the thin film. **Maleville et al** disclose a method of thinning a semiconductor layer by formation of a sacrificial oxide, followed by an healing annealing step [see col. 7, lines 23-30]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a healing annealing step after the thinning process because **Maleville et al** teach that it heals the defects generated by the formation of the surface oxide layer and stabilizes the bonding interface [see col. 7, lines 23-30].

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 21 April 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants argue that none of the cited references teach or suggest "determining a profile," but the Examiner contends that **Goesele et al** teach, as cited above, that the profile regarding the number of displaced atoms is carefully controlled [see col. 4, lines 40-50]. Again, while **Goesele et al** do not use Applicants' precise verbiage, it is believed that **Goesele et al** have considered the claimed profile of acceptor defects. Furthermore, this constitutes routine optimization of process parameters to achieve a result. Generally, differences in concentration or temperature will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature is critical. "Where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." See *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Colleen E. Rodgers whose telephone number is (571) 272-8603. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Carl Whitehead, Jr. can be reached on (571) 272-1702. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Carl Whitehead Jr./
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2813

/C. E. R./
Examiner, Art Unit 2813